

Agriculture Report September 2022

Greeting producers!

As we approach harvest season I'm glad to see the great crops which this growing season has produced. With milk prices holding pretty well and crops looking good, we should see some profits in 2022 even though the input prices were historically high.

Labor is still a major challenge for farmers as well as other industries. We are seeing construction projects lag behind schedule due to a smaller than usual workforce available. Those who are committed to the project are working long days to make up for the lack of available help. With fall harvesting approaching fast, please take time to go over your equipment and make sure all the lights and safety features are working so everyone stays safe during the long days ahead. Let's all hope for pleasant and dry fall weather so the crops can be harvested quickly and efficiently.

This will be my last agriculture newsletter as I am retiring from Extension on December 1. I have been with Extension since the fall of 2016 and prior to 2016 I farmed for 36 years. Just like I miss the farm life and my cows, I will miss the farmers and all the people I worked with. My last day in the office will be November 23. The Extension dairy educator position will continue and hopefully be filled by next spring. Posting should come out after January 1 for a multicounty dairy educator serving Outagamie County and Winnebago County.

For resources on many agricultural topics, be sure to check out Extension's state website and calendar of events at: https://extension.wisc.edu/agriculture/

My last Extension program will be the Planning for Emergency Livestock Training Response (PELTR). This training is for emergency personnel and focuses on procedures and decisions during an emergency roadway accident involving hauling livestock. If you are working in emergency response or know of anyone who may be interested in taking the training please see the PELTR flyer inside this newsletter for details and registration link. Deadline to register is September 21.

I wish you all a safe and bountiful fall harvest!

Sarah Grotjan

Dairy and Livestock Agent

You are invited to a retirement open house for

Sarah Grotjan

November 16, 1 - 3 pm Extension Outagamie County 3365 W Brewster St, Appleton

3365 W Brewster St, Appleton, WI 54914 920-832-5121 | outagamie.extension.wisc.edu

Upcoming Events

September

- 14 Badger Crop Connect | 12:30 1:30 pm | Registration: https://go.wisc.edu/bccfall2022
- 15 Corn Silage Drydown | 12 2 pm | Pro-Vision Partners 354 Morrow St, Seymour
- 19 Outagamie County Farmland Preservation Plan Survey Closes
- 22 Corn Silage Drydown | 12 2 pm | J-Springs Dairy N4182 Cty Rd EE, Appleton
- Badger Crop Connect | 12:30 1:30 pm | Registration: https://go.wisc.edu/bccfall2022

October

21 PELTR | 1 - 5 pm | Bonduel Equity, 455 N Cecile St, Bonduel

Outagamie County Farmland Preservation Plan Survey

Outagamie County is in the process of updating its Farmland Preservation Plan. If you are a farmer or a landowner please fill out the survey using the link below.

Please pass on to neighbors (landowners and/or general public) so they can participate. There is a producer survey and a landowner survey.

Both surveys close on September 19.

https://www.outagamie.org/government/departments-a-e/development-and-land-services/comprehensiveplanning-special-projects/farmland-preservation-plan

Dairy & Livestock

Dairy Situation and Outlook - August 22, 2022

By Bob Cropp, Professor Emeritus, UW-Madison and Extension

Milk prices are moving lower. The Class III price peaked in May at \$25.21, fell to \$22.52 by July and August will be around \$20. The Class IV price peaked in June at \$25.83, declined to \$25.79 in July and August will be around \$24.70. Slightly higher milk production and inflation and a slowing economy dampening domestic demand are factors for the decline. Milk production which was 0.9% below a year ago January through May was just 0.1% lower in June with a 0.2% increase in July. Inflation and a slower economy have reduced restaurant traffic softening cheese and butter sales.

Dairy product prices weakened the last half of July going into August with some strengthening since then. Both lower cheese and whey prices lowered the Class III price. The 40-pound cheddar block price averaged above \$2 per pound March through July with a high of \$2.3399 for April. The block price started August at \$1.7850 per pound, moved up and down since with today at \$1.82. Cheddar barrels also average above \$2 per pound March through July with a high of \$2.3567 for May. Barrels started August at \$1.7959, moved up and down since with today at \$1.8950. The dry whey price averaged \$0.5373 per pound for May, declined to \$0.4694 for July and has been \$0.44 to \$0.45 since then.

Continue reading: <u>https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/kewauneeag/files/2022/08/Dairy-Situation-and-Outlook-August-2022.pdf</u>

Upcoming Events

PLANNING FOR EMERGENCY LIVESTOCK TRAILER RESPONSE (PELTR)



Who should take this course?

This training is intended for first responders, including:

- Fire
- Law Enforcement
- EMS
- County Emergency Management
- Public Health and Safety Communicators
- Governmental Administrators
- Veterinarians
- Those experienced in handling cattle, sheep, goats, pigs, and horses who may provide support, assistance or aid in responding to roadway incidents involving livestock.

Course Goals

The primary focus of the course is to develop / expand your response toolbox. You will also:

- Learn to recognize livestock behavior in times of stress
- Learn principles of animal handling & movement
- Understand livestock biosecurity issues
- Understand euthanasia decision-making process
- Proper handling of scene mortalities

Cost: \$50

Self-paced virtual (UW-Madison Canvas) course to be completed before in-person training.

DATE: October 21, 2022

Time: 1 – 5 pm (12:30 check-in)

Place: Bonduel Equity, 455 N Cecil St, Bonduel, WI 54107

Registered participants will have access to the on-line materials and will be mailed a hard copy manual. Emergency response personnel will be awarded eight (8) hours educational credit for participation in this program.

To pay & register, visit:

https://go.wisc.edu/oct_peltr Registration deadline: Sept 21st

For more information:

Sarah Grotjan Outagamie County Ag Educator sarah.grotjan@wisc.edu 920-832- 5121

Heather Schlesser Marathon County Ag Educator heather.schlesser@ wisc.edu 715-261-1230 x 3



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Upcoming Events



Badger Crop Connect

TIMELY CROP UPDATES FOR WISCONSIN

Badger Crop Connect Summer 2022

The University of Wisconsin-Madison Division of Extension's Badger Crop Connect And UW Madison Nutrient and Pest Management Program will be hosting the third annual webinar series for the 2022 growing season. The purpose of this series is to provide agronomists, crop consultants, and farmers with timely crop updates for Wisconsin. These free webinars will be offered, on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of the month at 12:30 PM, with the fall webinars beginning in September. Registration is required. The entire series is split into three sets of webinars: spring, summer, and fall. Once you register for one Fall webinar you are registered for all webinars in the Fall session. Information on upcoming webinars is below or check out: https://cropsandsoils.extension.wisc.edu/programs/badger-crop-connect/

September 14, 2022 12:30-1:30 pm

Local Update

Data Behind UW Fertilizer Recommendations Dr. John Jones, Soil Fertility and Nutrient Management Researcher at UW-Madison

CCA CEU available Registration: https://go.wisc.edu/bccfall2022

September 28, 2022 12:30-1:30 pm Combine Cleaning Dan Smith, NPM Southwest Regional Specialist at UW-Madison

Yield Monitor Calibration Dr. Brian Luck, Precision Ag Professor at UW-Madison

CCA CEU available Registration: https://go.wisc.edu/bccfall2022

Weighing the Risk of Late Summer/Fall Alfalfa Harvest – Balancing Forage Production and Potential Stand Longevity in 2022

Kevin Jarek - UW-Madison, Division of Extension, Crops and Soils Agent - Outagamie County Scott Reuss - UW-Madison, Division of Extension, Crops, Soils, and Horticulture Eductor - Marinette, Oconto, Shawano, Langlade, and Lincoln Counties

Jamie Patton - UW-Madison, Nutrient and Pest Management Program, Senior Outreach Specialist

The decision to take a late summer or fall cutting of alfalfa should be considered carefully. A farm should evaluate current forage needs, economics, stand health, and timing to make the best decision for their individual situation. Although the need for more forage may override some other factors, the timing of harvest is still critical. Fall harvest decisions will impact both short-term forage quality and availability, and potentially affect the long-term viability and productivity of the stand. Volatile weather conditions during the winter and spring months may result in diminished plant health and vigor, while suboptimal stand health and poor soil fertility management further increase the risk of winterkill.

Alfalfa Dormancy and Regrowth

As temperatures fall and day length becomes shorter during late summer, alfalfa plants begin to prepare for winter by storing carbohydrates and proteins in their taproot. In addition, alfalfa plants change their cellular structure and composition to survive freezing temperatures. Accumulated root energy and stored nutrients are used to maintain the plant during winter, as well as supply the necessary resources required during the first week to ten days of early 'green-up' growth until photosynthetic processes can take over.



Alfalfa root carbohydrate and protein root stores can be compromised if temperatures during the winter months rise enough for the plants to break dormancy prematurely and begin establishing new growth. If cold conditions follow an unseasonable warm-up period, the plants may not have enough root stores for a vigorous second spring regrowth attempt. Therefore, any fall harvest strategy that compromises the accumulation of root reserves increases the stand's risk of winter injury, slow spring recovery, and reduced stand vigor, particularly during unseasonably warm winters.

Timing Fall Alfalfa Harvest Based on Growing Degree Days

Research in the northern United States and Canada indicates alfalfa requires 500 growing degree days (GDD, base 41°F) between the final harvest of the season and a killing frost of 24°F for sufficient regrowth to enhance the probability of winter survival and full yield potential the following spring. As a result, harvest should occur when there are more than 500 GDDs remaining in the season, allowing for root carbohydrate replenishment, or less than 200 GDDs remaining, so plant regrowth is insignificant and previously accumulated root reserves are conserved.



Utilizing 42 years of historical weather data, Dan Undersander, retired UW-Madison Forage Specialist, determined the middle of September through the middle of October is the highest risk period to cut alfalfa in southern Wisconsin (data for Beloit and Lancaster). In northern Wisconsin, (data from Eau Claire, Marshfield and Plymouth) data suggests harvesting alfalfa the last half of September creates the highest risk, with a low probability of accumulating either more than 500 GDD or less than 200 GDD. Delaying harvest until mid-October is often safer for all areas of the state, regardless of the occurrence of frost. Maps detailing the probabilities of accumulating

more than 500 GDD or less than 200 GDD can be viewed at <u>https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/late-summer-cutting-management-of-alfalfa-3/</u>.

Additional Alfalfa Harvest Considerations

Farmers should consider individual field characteristics when making a final decision on whether to harvest a fall cutting. Overall management of the fields during the growing season may impact the risk and reward of fall harvest decisions. Evaluating the following factors can help you determine the best strategy.

Harvest Frequency

Fields that have been managed with a harvest interval of 30 days or less often do not replenish their full root energy reserves between cuttings. Therefore, taking a late season fourth/fifth cut in these fields places the alfalfa stand at greater risk for winterkill than taking the third/fourth cut in fields with a longer harvest interval. However, alfalfa genetics should be considered when making fall harvest decisions. Many current alfalfa varieties, particularly those with good disease resistance and winter hardiness, are designed to withstand more intense cutting schedules than the varieties of the past.



Figure 1. Energy reserve of alfalfa roots. The figure shows the levels of carbohydrates reserve (energy) in the form of starch stored in the taproots of alfalfa plants when harvested three times during the growing season. (Source: adapted from Greub, prof. emeritus, University of Wisconsin-River Falls)

Stand Health

Alfalfa stands between 18 and 36 months of age are more tolerant of late season cuttings due to better crown health. More recently established stands are less likely to have accumulated damage from wheel traffic and disease incidence, rendering them more tolerant to environmental stresses than older stands.

Soil Fertility Management

Proper management of soil pH and fertility will improve the winterhardiness of alfalfa stands. Maintaining optimal potassium levels has been shown to improve alfalfa winterhardiness and tolerance to late cuttings. Alfalfa plants require potassium for many essential plant processes, including activation of enzymes, synthesis of carbohydrates and protein, and water regulation.

Soil fertility should be managed throughout the season. Topdressing alfalfa with potassium in late fall typically will have little impact on that year's overwintering potential. Potassium can be absorbed by the plant in greater quantities or higher concentrations than required (luxury consumption) for normal growth. As a result, care must be taken to not overfertilize the crop. Feeding forages high in potassium to calving or newly fresh cows can lead to hypocalcemia (milk fever).

Soil Moisture Conditions

Harvest decisions should also be based upon soil moisture levels. High soil moisture content can delay the fall dormancy process, increasing the potential for winterkill or winter injury. Therefore, well-drained and/or drier fields may be more tolerant of later cuttings than more poorly drained and/or fields that rapidly saturate during fall precipitation events. In addition, well-drained and drier soils typically have improved trafficability, decreasing the potential for crown damage during the cutting and harvest processes, as well as less potential for frost heaving in early spring.



Harvest Height

When harvesting alfalfa in the fall, it is important to leave at least six inches of stubble. Leaving adequate growth will help insulate the crowns against cold temperatures. Fields with taller plant material will potentially catch and hold more snow than shorter cut fields, helping to further insulate the plants from extreme cold. Plants that are better insulated can experience improved winter survival and sustain yield in the subsequent year. Increased residue height may also interfere with ice sheet formation, thereby improving air exchange and reducing potential stand suffocation during icing events.

Economics

Often a visual assessment of late season alfalfa yield can be deceptive, resulting in an overestimate of the tonnage available for harvest. The Wisconsin Alfalfa Yield and Persistence (WAYP) Project (<u>https://arlington.ars.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/115/2022/04/2021-WAYP-Summary.pdf</u>) determined in a five-cut system the average DM yield on that fifth cutting was approximately 0.71 tons dry matter (DM)/acre, whereas taking a late fall cutting in October (after harvesting four cuts by early September) only yielded 0.51 tons DM/acre. Simply put, the cost of harvesting a final late fall cutting of alfalfa in October may exceed the value of the harvested forage. However, as can be seen below, due to the unseasonably warm weather we experienced in October 2021, we harvested 0.67 tons/DM acre.



Summary

Ultimately, the timing of fall alfalfa harvest is based upon the probability that Mother Nature is going to do what she has done in the past. Luckily, alfalfa forage quality changes little during September. Therefore, harvest decisions should be based on the likelihood of accumulating more than 500 GDD or less than 200 GDD to enhance or preserve stand root carbohydrate stores. If protecting stands from winterkill is a priority, delaying fall harvest until mid-October is likely the correct strategy. GDD are calculated by adding the high and low temperatures, dividing by two and subtracting 41 (base temp). Example: 73 F high temp. + 51 low temp. = 124. Then 124/2 = 62 F - 41 F = 21 GDD on that day.



There are no guarantees in perennial forage crops that must overwinter in Wisconsin. This spring we had several hundred acres of meadow fescue that were dead due to the abiotic (temperature swings, melt/ponding events, etc...) factors beyond anyone's control. You can do everything right (leave adequate winter cover, don't take a final late or fall cutting, etc..) and still suffer significant damage to your alfalfa stands. What you can do is make decisions that mitigate risk and increase the probability that your alfalfa stands will be make it through what the Farmer's Almanac predicts will be a very cold and snowy winter...

Additional Resources

https://learningstore.extension.wisc.edu/products/alfalfa-management-guide-p1047

https://learningstore.extension.wisc.edu/products/nutrient-application-guidelines-for-field-vegetable-and-fruit-cropsin-wisconsin-p185

https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/evaluating-and-managing-alfalfa-stands-for-winter-injury/

https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/forage/alfalfa-stand-assessment-is-this-stand-good-enough-to-keep/

High Moisture Shell Corn Conversion Table

Equivalent Price Per Ton - High Moisture Shell Corn Conversion Table at https://cdp.wisc.edu/decision-tools/production-tools/

Ver 1.9 – 11/20/09 Equivalent Price Per Ton of High Moisture Shell Corn



Equivalent Price/Ton" of: High Moisture Shelled Corn

Jeff Key, Winnebago County Agricultural/Farm Management Agen (Retired) and Gary Frank, Center for Dairy Profitability (Retired) 2009 Revision by: Nick Schneider, Winnebago County Agriculture Agent

			-										
Moisture	lbs Wet	%	Dry					Price per Ury B	ushel				
∕ Vet	Kernels	Shrink	Bushels	\$5.60	\$5.70	\$5.80	\$5.90	\$6.00	\$6.10	\$6.20	\$6.30	\$6.40	\$6.50
15.0	2000	0.00	35.71	\$200.00	\$203.57	\$207.14	\$210.71	\$214.29	\$217.86	\$221.43	\$225.00	\$228.57	\$232.14
16.0	2000	1.18	35.29	\$195.84	\$199.37	\$202.90	\$206.43	\$209.96	\$213.49	\$217.02	\$220.55	\$224.08	\$227.61
17.0	2000	2.35	34.87	\$191.73	\$195.22	\$198.70	\$202.19	\$205.68	\$209.17	\$212.65	\$216.14	\$219.63	\$223.12
18.0	2000	3.53	34.45	\$187.66	\$191.10	\$194.55	\$198.00	\$201.44	\$204.89	\$208.33	\$211.78	\$215.22	\$218.67
19.0	2000	4.71	34.03	\$183.63	\$187.04	\$190.44	\$193.84	\$197.25	\$200.65	\$204.05	\$207.46	\$210.86	\$214.26
20.0	2000	5.88	33.61	\$179.65	\$183.01	\$186.37	\$189.73	\$193.09	\$196.45	\$199.82	\$203.18	\$206.54	\$209.90
21.0	2000	7.06	33.19	\$175.71	\$179.02	\$182.34	\$185.66	\$188.98	\$192.30	\$195.62	\$198.94	\$202.26	\$205.58
22.0	2000	8.24	32.77	\$171.81	\$175.08	\$178.36	\$181.64	\$184.92	\$188.19	\$191.47	\$194.75	\$198.02	\$201.30
23.0	2000	9.41	32.35	\$167.95	\$171.19	\$174.42	\$177.66	\$180.89	\$184.13	\$187.36	\$190.60	\$193.83	\$197.07
24.0	2000	10.59	31.93	\$164.14	\$167.33	\$170.52	\$173.72	\$176.91	\$180.10	\$183.30	\$186.49	\$189.68	\$192.88
25.0	2000	11.76	31.51	\$160.37	\$163.52	\$166.67	\$169.82	\$172.97	\$176.12	\$179.28	\$182.43	\$185.58	\$188.73
26.0	2000	12.94	31.09	\$156.64	\$159.75	\$162.86	\$165.97	\$169.08	\$172.19	\$175.30	\$178.41	\$181.51	\$184.62
27.0	2000	14.12	30.67	\$152.96	\$156.02	\$159.09	\$162.16	\$165.23	\$168.29	\$171.36	\$174.43	\$177.49	\$180.56
28.0	2000	15.29	30.25	\$149.32	\$152.34	\$155.37	\$158.39	\$161.42	\$164.44	\$167.47	\$170.49	\$173.52	\$176.54
29.0	2000	16.47	29.83	\$145.72	\$148.70	\$151.68	\$154.67	\$157.65	\$160.63	\$163.62	\$166.60	\$169.58	\$172.57
30.0	2000	17.65	29.41	\$142.16	\$145.10	\$148.04	\$150.99	\$153.93	\$156.87	\$159.81	\$162.75	\$165.69	\$168.63
31.0	2000	18.82	28.99	\$138.65	\$141.55	\$144.45	\$147.35	\$150.25	\$153.15	\$156.04	\$158.94	\$161.84	\$164.74
32.0	2000	20.00	28.57	\$135.18	\$138.04	\$140.89	\$143.75	\$146.61	\$149.47	\$152.32	\$155.18	\$158.04	\$160.89
33.0	2000	21.18	28.15	\$131.75	\$134.57	\$137.38	\$140.20	\$143.01	\$145.83	\$148.64	\$151.46	\$154.27	\$157.09
34.0	2000	22.35	27.73	\$128.37	\$131.14	\$133.92	\$136.69	\$139.46	\$142.24	\$145.01	\$147.78	\$150.55	\$153.33
35.0	2000	23.53	27.31	\$125.03	\$127.76	\$130.49	\$133.22	\$135.95	\$138.68	\$141.42	\$144.15	\$146.88	\$149.61
36.0	2000	24.71	26.89	\$121.73	\$124.42	\$127.11	\$129.80	\$132.49	\$135,18	\$137.87	\$140.56	\$143.24	\$145.93
37.0	2000	25.88	26.47	\$118.48	\$121.12	\$123.77	\$126.42	\$129.07	\$131.71	\$134.36	\$137.01	\$139.65	\$142.30
38.0	2000	27.06	26.05	\$115.27	\$117.87	\$120.48	\$123.08	\$125.69	\$128.29	\$130,90	\$133.50	\$136.11	\$138.71
39.0	2000	28.24	25.63	\$112.10	\$114.66	\$117.22	\$119.79	\$122.35	\$124.91	\$127.47	\$130.04	\$132.60	\$135,16
40.0	2000	29.41	25.21	\$108.97	\$111.49	\$114.01	\$116.53	\$119.05	\$121.58	\$124.10	\$126.62	\$129.14	\$131.66
41.0	2000	30.59	24.79	\$105.89	\$108.37	\$110.85	\$113.32	\$115.80	\$118.28	\$120.76	\$123.24	\$125.72	\$128.20

If you must harvest this corn, subtract the harvesting costs; and if you can only use dry corn, subtract drying costs. Of course the price you pay will be determined by supply and demand conditions in your area

and negotiations between you and the seller, but unless there are special circumstances it should not be above the prices shown here. National Corn Handbook NCH 61 "Calculating Grain Weight Shrinkage in Corn Due to Mechanical Drying" demonstrates two methods for calculating total shrink. The value found in 30 is the constant shrink factor, Typical constant shrink factors range from 1.163 to 1.5½ per point. You may allow the constant shrink factor to auto-calculate or directly enter the constant shrink factor used at a local elevator. The constant shrink factor found in 3b can not be less than the water shrink factor in 3a. 3b is used to calculate the imes shrink.

Hay Market Demand and Price Report for the Upper Midwest August 29, 2022

To view this and other Hay Market Reports visit https://cropsandsoils.extension.wisc.edu/

		Price (\$/ton)			
Hay Grade	Bale Type	Average	Minimum	Maximum	
Prime (>151 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$278.00	\$160.00	\$400.00	
	Large Square	\$229.00	\$140.00	\$300.00	
	Large Round	\$194.00	\$130.00	\$280.00	
Grade 1 (125 to 150 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$202.00	\$180.00	\$224.00	
	Large Square	\$182.00	\$120.00	\$260.00	
	Large Round	\$153.00	\$120.00	\$250.00	
Grade 2 (103 to 124 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$176.00	\$176.00	\$176.00	
	Large Square	\$134.00	\$111.00	\$165.00	
	Large Round	\$141.00	\$80.00	\$190.00	
Grade 3 (87 to 102 RFV/RFQ)	Small Square	\$80.00	\$80.00	\$80.00	
	Large Square	\$115.00	\$100.00	\$130.00	
	Large Round	\$108.00	\$40.00	\$150.00	

In-Season Cover Crop Establishment into Corn Grain or Silage in Northern Wisconsin

Species are often planted in a mix; adjust seeding rates accordingly

NPM

- Check herbicide program before interseeding into corn; residual herbicides can injure cover crops
- Aerial or other broadcast seeding is an option for earlier establishment into standing corn with some risk; corn should be senesced from the ground to the ear with harvest planned within two weeks; dry conditions after seeding, presence of slugs and sandy soils will limit success
- Broadcast seeding is often more successful in finer textured soils and when timed with an upcoming rainfall event



60-90 lb/A

Watch our video at https://youtu.be/gMKx2NeBmT4

² Aerial application with airplane or high clearance equipment for broadcasting seed

³ Brassica species should be planted as a small percentage of a mix, as they provide little biomass and decompose quickly

October 2019

Northern

60-90 lb/A

Northern

Cover Crop Selection

Following Corn Grain or Silage in Northern Wisconsin

- Seeding rates are for drill establishment; broadcast rates should be increased 20-30%
- Cover crop seeding rates should be adjusted for the goal of the cover crop (for example: erosion reduction, nitrogen scavenging, soil building)
- Plant all species listed below with adequate fertility by Sept 1st for best fall cover and spring forage yields (~1-2 TDM/A)
- Spring cereal grains (oats, barley) planted after October 1st will achieve minimal growth before frost
- Winter cereal grains (rye, triticale) planted in mid-October or later will have minimal fall growth but with adequate snow cover, typically over-winter providing some spring cover
- If harvesting the cover crop as forage, review planting interval restrictions for previous herbicides used (at least two growing seasons)









2022 Corn Silage Drydown Events & Fall Meeting

The Outagamie Forage Council/Midwest Forage Association (MFA) in partnership with Extension Outagamie County and Fox Valley Technical College (FVTC) will sponsor four **2022 Corn Silage Dry Down** events. Farmers, agronomists, and professional consultants should bring **4-5 stalks** from **each field** for testing.

Dates and locations are listed below. Samples that cannot be processed on site will be taken to Dairyland Laboratories in De Pere for testing and results will be available the following day on the Corn Silage Drydown website located at: <u>https://fyi.extension.wisc.edu/silagedrydown/</u>

Lunch and Refreshments begin at 12:00 p.m. noon with program to follow afterwards...

Outa	gamie Forage Council Fall Mee N3888 French Rd., 1	ting - Hosted by Crop Source, LLC Freedom, WI 54913
Th	ursday, September 8, 2022	12:00 p.m. (noon) – 2:00 p.m.
12:15 p.m.	Corn Silage Processing Score (CSPS), and Neal Wininger, Feed & Forage Consul	Its Impact on Starch Availability - tant Dairyland Laboratories, Inc.
12:50 p.m.	Pivot Bio: A Better Nitrogen - Andy Heat	h, Agronomist, Pivot Bio
1:30 p.m.	Alfalfa Management Considerations for Kevin Jarek, Crops and Soils Agent, Exte	Fall 2022 and Spring 2023 Insion Outagamie County

Outagamie Forage Council Corn Silage Drydowns

Thursday, September 1, 12:00 p.m. (noon) – 2:00 p.m. Country Visions Cooperative - W5394 Center Valley Road, Black Creek, 54106

> **Thursday, September 8, 12:00 p.m. (noon) – 2:00 p.m.** Crop Source, LLC - N3888 French Rd., Freedom, WI 54913

Thursday, September 15, 12:00 p.m. (noon) – 2:00 p.m. Pro-Vision Partners - 354 Morrow Street, Seymour, 54165

Thursday, September 22, 12:00 p.m. (noon) – 2:00 p.m. J-Springs Dairy - N4182 County Rd. EE, Appleton, WI 54913

Kevin Jarek Crops and Soils Agent Extension Outagamie County 920-832-5128

Sara Maass-Pate Farm Business Management Instructor Fox Valley Technical College 715-823-1547

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Outagamie County Forage Council 2022 Corn Silage Moisture Analysis for Projecting Harvest Dates

Please fill out in advance of dry down. If you need additional forms, go to: Outagamie.extension.wisc.edu

Thursday, September 1, 12:00 p.m. (noon) – 2:00 p.m. Country Visions Cooperative - W5394 Center Valley Road, Black Creek, 54106 Thursday, September 8, 12:00 p.m. (noon) – 2:00 p.m. Crop Source, LLC - N3888 French Rd., Freedom, WI 54913 Thursday, September 15, 12:00 p.m. (noon) – 2:00 p.m.

Pro-Vision Partners - 354 Morrow Street, Seymour, 54165 Thursday, September 22, 12:00 p.m. (noon) – 2:00 p.m.

J-Springs Dairy - N4182 County Rd. EE, Appleton, WI 54913

Name:			Today's Date:	
Cell Phone:		Email:		
Hybrid Name:		RM:	Planting Date:	_
Recommend	ded whole plant moistu	re for corn sila	ge in different storage structures:	
	Upright sealed		50-60%	
	Upright stave		63-67%	
	Bags		60-70%	
	Bunkers			
	Guidelines to help de	ecide when to 1	harvest corn silage:	
*Use kernel milk as a gu	ideline for predicting wh	en to begin sila	age harvest.	

*To insure proper fermentation for the storage structure, accurate whole-plant moisture must be determined.

*The relationship between kernel milk & whole-plant moisture differ amount hybrids. Within a hybrid the relationship between kernel milk and whole-plant moisture is correlated regardless of environment.

*In general, whole-plant moisture decreases at the rate of 0.5% per day during September.

*If there is more than one type of on-farm storage structure and since most hybrids tend to be wetter than average around 50% kernel milk due to the stay-green trait, producers may want to start by filling bunker silos and as the season progresses move to other structures.

G. Roth, D. Undersander, M. Allen, S. Ford, J. Harrison, C. Hunt, J. Lauer, R. Muck & S. Soderlund, 1995. Corn silage production, management, and feeding. American Society of Agronomy, Madison, WI 42 pp.

Today's Whole plant moisture analy	%	
Minus desired moisture range		%
		See recommendations above
	Equals	%
% difference X 2 days/point		
(1/2% avg moisture loss per day)	Equals	Days to Harvest ¹

Corn Silage Dry Down Website fyi.extension.wisc.edu/silagedrydown

¹Note: Add 2 days to projected harvest date for each inch of rain after test date.

High Moisture Corn Storage In Conventional and Oxygen Limiting Silos							
Conventional Top Unloading Silos and Silo Bags							
	Corn Kernel Moisture %						
	Minimum	Desired	Maximum				
Ear Corn	26	32-36	40				
Shelled Corn	24	28-30	35				
Bottom Unloading Oxygen Limiting Silos							
Ear Corn (Rolled)*	26	28-32	36				
Shelled Corn	24	26-28	32				
*OL Silo with Forage Unloader							

S:\UWX\AGRICULTURE\Ag Support Staff\FORAGE\Drydown Info\2021\2021 Corn Silage Dry Down Table.docx



Buying and Selling Corn Silage: What's A Fair Price?

August 2022

Originally produced by Greg Blonde, Extension Agriculture Agent (Emeritus) Updated by Ryan Sterry, Extension Regional Dairy Educator Reviewed by Bill Halfman, Extension Beef Outreach Specialist Yield Estimates Reviewed by Dr. Joe Lauer, Extension Corn Agronomy Specialist

Base price at 65% moisture......\$______ / ton Option #1... 8-10 x* price of shell corn...\$5.50 x 9 = **\$49.50** / ton *Range depends on yield and which party pays for harvest Option #2...cost + return...\$750/a ÷ 20 ton/a + 10% = **\$41.25** / ton

Adjusted price for moisture (see table below).....\$____/ ton

Base Price (\$ / ton as fed) at 65% moisture							
% Moisture	\$40	\$44	\$48	\$52	\$56	\$60	
71 %	\$33.14	\$36.46	\$39.77	\$43.09	\$46.40	\$49.71	
69 %	\$35.43	\$38.97	\$42.51	\$46.06	\$49.60	\$53.14	
67 %	\$37.71	\$41.49	\$45.26	\$49.03	\$52.80	\$56.57	
65 %	\$40.00	\$44.00	\$48.00	\$52.00	\$56.00	\$60.00	
63 %	\$42.29	\$46.51	\$50.74	\$54.97	\$59.20	\$63.43	
61 %	\$44.57	\$49.03	\$53.49	\$57.94	\$62.40	\$66.86	
59 %	\$46.86	\$51.54	\$56.23	\$60.91	\$65.60	\$70.29	

Quality adjustment factor for maturity......x ____%

(Darby and Lauer, 2002)

- ... pre-tassel = 90%
- ... silk = 80%
- ... soft dough = 85%
- ... early dent = 90%
- ... 1/2 kernel milk line = **100%**
- ... black layer = 90%

Adjusted price for moisture and quality..... = \$_____ / ton

Estimating Corn Silage Yield

Historically, formulas based on corn plant height and corn grain yield have been used to estimate silage yield. Current data using these methods on modern hybrids is lacking, making the accuracy of these methods unknown.

Sample Weight Method

A more accurate way to estimate yields is to weigh the corn plants from a portion of an acre in several representative spots of the field. When using this method, cut at the height you intend to chop at. To do this, determine row width, then cut corn plants in one row for a certain length according to row width in the following table:

Row Length	Row Width
69.70 ft.	15"
52.27 ft.	20"
47.52 ft.	22"
34.85 ft.	30"
29.04 ft.	36"
27.51 ft.	38"
26.14 ft.	40"

Next, weigh the amount of whole corn plant material cut in pounds. Divide the pounds harvested by 4. That's the estimated as fed tons produced per acre. Factoring in moisture adjustments can also increase accuracy. Follow this method for several areas and average the results.

For example – If the row width was 30" and 34.85 ft. or row was cut and weighed 64 lbs., this field would yield 16 tons of corn silage /acre (64 divided by 4 = 16 tons).

Weighing loads is the most accurate measurement of yield. To obtain actual tons harvested, weigh each load. If you know the upright silo size, how many feet of silage was put up and what the moisture was, charts can be used to estimate tons based on the silo's capacity. Dividing stored tons by acres harvested will give you yield per acre. Estimates can be made for silage bags and bunkers, but bear in mind packing density varies in these structures and by operator, creating a wider margin of error in estimates.

Determining if buyer or seller is responsible for harvest costs is an additional consideration. If the buyer is responsible for harvesting, their costs should be credited towards the final price. If you are unsure of harvest costs, custom rate guides can be used as a starting point for negotiations.

	\$ / Acre	\$ / Hour	\$ / Ton			
Chop Only	\$165.71	\$481.80	\$5.57			
Chop/Haul/Fill	N/A	\$629.45	\$9.00			
Bagging	N/A	N/A	\$5.18			
Blower	N/A	\$30.50	N/A			
http://www.weigeneite.com/Otentieties.com/Otentieties.com/Otente/Otentiere.com/Otentiere						

https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics_by_State/Wisconsin/Publications/WI-CRate20.pdf

For a more in-depth analysis, including value of stover and/or nutrient removal, go to the UW Madison Division of Extension Corn Silage Pricing Aid webpage (Excel, Android App, Apple App): <u>https://cropsandsoils.extension.wisc.edu/articles/tools-for-pricing-standing-corn-silage/</u>



UW Farmer to Farmer Website

Kevin Jarek, Crops and Soils Agent, Extension Outagamie County

So, we went from the worst growing season in 50 years in 2019, to the lowest hay stocks ever recorded in May 2020, 2021 saw us record our third highest average dry matter (DM) yield in the 14 years of the Wisconsin Alfalfa Yield and Persistence (WAYP) Project, 4.87 Tons DM, (<u>https://arlington.ars.wisc.edu/wp-content/uploads/sites/115/2022/04/2021-WAYP-Summary.pdf</u>) to 2022 where many people now have carryover forage. This has helped us climb out of the deficit we were experiencing just two short years ago <u>https://www.nass.usda.gov/Statistics by State/Wisconsin/Publications/Crops/2022/WI-Hay-Stocks-05-22.pdf</u> and we now have some people who have surplus forage... only in Wisconsin, right?



If you are in the situation described above, UW-Madison, Division of *Extension can help*. The Farmer to Farmer Hay, Forage and Corn List puts Wisconsin farmers in touch with one another for the purpose of buying and/or selling corn and forage. The Farmer to Farmer list is free of charge to both buyers and sellers. Users can list or search for hay, alfalfa haylage, corn silage, high moisture corn, corn grain, or other forages (i.e., oats, peas, or Sorghum). UW-Madison Division of Extension assumes no responsibility in the transaction of buying or selling the items listed on this web site. All



transactions and negotiations are handled directly between buyers sellers.

- 1. It's free
- 2. It covers a large geographic area (statewide)
- 3. Users can adjust the listings as their situation dictates

The link is located at https://farmertofarmer.extension.wisc.edu/

Equipo de Vaquería de UW-Extension



Aplicación adecuada de una venda en la pata

La enfermedad: La dermatitis digital es una de las enfermedades más comunes de las patas en las vacas lecheras, y se puede encontrar incluso en ganados lecheros bien gestionados.

Es una enfermedad infecciosa causada por una familia de bacterias en forma de espiral llamada Treponema. Debe prestarse especial atención a esta enfermedad de la pata con el fin de tratar a los animales que sirven de reservorio de la infección y reducir la propagación de la infección.

Las vacas afectadas con dermatitis digital generalmente son fácilmente distinguibles por la forma en que caminan o se comportan. Parecen caminar de puntillas y no sostienen su peso con la pata infectada cuando están de pie.

Las lesiones también pueden ser vistas al lavar los talones en la sala de ordeño y utilizando una luz brillante para identificar las lesiones activas.

Tratamiento de la dermatitis digital:

Los lavados de patas no curan, sino que son una práctica de gestión diseñada para mantener la dermatitis digital existente en un estado inactivo (Etapa M4). El tratamiento de la dermatitis digital infectada (Etapa M2) en vacas individuales reduce el reservorio de la infección, lo que a su vez reduce la incidencia de la propagación de la bacteria a otras compañeras de ganado.

La dermatitis digital puede responder al tratamiento tópico sin vendas en las patas.

La lesión debe limpiarse con una gasa o una toalla de papel. Un

polvo antibiótico como la oxitetraciclina* debe ser aplicado. La oxitetraciclina conduce a una notable mejoría. La vaca no muestra prácticamente ningún signo verdadero de dolor en un plazo de 24 a 28 horas. Una compresa de gasa, que se mantiene en su lugar con un vendaje adhesivo, se aplica al área tratada para asegurar que la lesión esté seca y en contacto con el antibiótico en polvo por un mínimo de 30 minutos (ver los pasos para vendar correctamente la pata en la página 2).

El uso prolongado de vendas en las patas de vacas individuales para su tratamiento puede causar problemas. Si se aprieta demasiado, pueden ocurrir traumas adicionales en la pata o cuartilla. Aplique la venda sin apretar para reducir el riesgo de lesiones. Las vendas que permanecen durante demasiado tiempo en las patas pueden crear un ambiente alrededor de la pata que perpetúa la enfermedad, posiblemente retrasando o disminuyendo la curación. El propósito de la venda es asegurar que la lesión esté seca y en contacto con el antibiótico en polvo durante 30 minutos.

Las vendas deben retirarse en un plazo de 24 horas después de la aplicación si no se han caído.

*El uso de la oxitetraciclina en el tratamiento de la dermatitis digital se considera un uso que va más allá de lo recomendado en la etiqueta del medicamento. El uso de este producto, de esta manera, debe hacerse a través de una relación válida de veterinario, cliente y paciente (VCPR, por sus siglas en inglés).

La Universidad de Wisconsin, el Departamento de Agricultura de los Estados Unidos y los condados de Wisconsin cooperando. Como empleador EEO/AA, UW-Extension brinda igualdad de oportunidades en el empleo y la programación, incluyendo los requisitos del Título IX y el Acta de Americanos con Discapacidades (ADA).

Escrito por:

Primavera 2016

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Aplicación adecuada de una venda de pata para tratar la dermatitis digital



Paso 1:

Asegure correctamente la pata para minimizar el riesgo de lesiones al animal o la persona.

Paso 2:

Limpie la lesión con una toalla desechable o gasa.

Paso 3:



Inspeccione la pata para evaluar la magnitud de las lesiones. Anote la fecha, el número de vacas infectadas, las patas infectadas, el tipo de lesión y el tratamiento.

Paso 4:

Coloque una gasa de 4" x 4" entre los dedos de la pata. Deje que la parte superior de la gasa sobresalga para cubrir la lesión.



Paso 5: Con fórceps curvo, abra el área entre los dedos y aplique 2 gramos de oxitetraciclina en polvo* directamente sobre la lesión. Pase suavemente la gasa hacia atrás y hacia adelante para que parte del polvo caiga entre los dedos de la pata.

Paso 6:

Cubra la lesión cubierta de antibiótico con la parte restante de la gasa.













Paso 7: Coloque la venda adhesiva entre los dedos de la pata, de forma similar a la gasa. Sujete el extremo libre de la gasa con una mano en la parte delantera de la pata.

Paso 8:

Mientras desenrolla la venda, empiece a envolver hacia la izquierda de la pata, sin apretar, asegurándose de que la gasa permanezca bajo la venda y sobre la herida.

Paso 9:

Todavía sujetando la punta inicial de la venda en la parte delantera de la pata, envuelva la venda sobre la punta inicial y continúe envolviendo la venda alrededor de la parte delantera de la pata hacia la parte posterior del talón. Envuelva la venda alrededor de la parte posterior de la pata para fijar la gasa en su lugar.

Paso 10:

Rasgue la venda para separarla del rollo. Fije la envoltura al lado izquierdo de la pata rapando la venda contra sí misma.

Paso 11:

Dentro de 24 horas, retire la venda y gasa de la pata.

*El uso de la oxitetraciclina en el tratamiento de la dermatitis digital se considera un uso que va más allá de lo recomendado en la etiqueta del medicamento. El uso de este producto, de esta manera, debe hacerse a través de una relación válida de veterinario, cliente y paciente (VCPR, por sus siglas en inglés).

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Other Spanish resources are available at this website: https://dairy.extension.wisc.edu/en-espanol/



September 2022 Ag Newsletter 3365 W Brewster St Appleton, WI 54914



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Outagamie.Extension.wisc.edu